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Utah Data Guide

Utah State Data Center

A Newsletter For Data Users

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, Demographic and Economic Analysis

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1990 Census

Two Hundred Years of Census Taking

million people. In the twenty-first national count, the Census Bureau expects to count 250 million people. A **decennial** census, a census every 10 years, has been taken since 1790, in good times or bad, as required by the United States Constitution. Article I, Section 2 says:

Representatives... shall be apportioned among the several States... according to their respective Numbers... The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as [Congress] shall by Law direct.

While the constitutional purpose of the census is to provide a population count to determine how many seats each state will fill in the House of Representatives, the decennial census has always been more than a headcount. It provides a report each decade on the "state of the nation", measuring the social and economic changes that occur over time.

The questions the census asks and the answers people give next April will set the information stage for the next ten years, providing a benchmark for virtually all the statistics collected by the federal government. Besides providing the basis for allocating billions of federal and state dollars, the private sector of the economy depends on census data for efficient corporate planning, marketing, and forecasting. The census provides the critical information needed by local governments, school

systems, universities and colleges, hospitals, and community service agencies in order to deliver their services to the public.

Because of the far-reaching effects of a decennial census — fair political representation, program funding, and meeting the important informational needs of all segments of society — it is very important that a complete and accurate census is taken. It is vital to communicate the importance of the 1990 Census to every citizen in the State of Utah. For the census to be successful in Utah, it must have the basic support of the population.

As a recipient of the Utah Data Guide, your interest in demographic and economic data pertaining to Utah is manifest. Your help is needed to make everyone in your organization aware of the 1990 Census, its importance to Utah, and to motivate each person with whom you work to participate by completing a census form next April.

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In order to help educate the citizens of Utah about the census, the State of Utah, through the Office of Planning and Budget, will provide a speaker or put on a workshop for any organization or meeting upon request. Topics may include:

- o Why a census is taken and its importance
- o How the census is conducted
- o What questions will be asked on the census form

- o How an organization can promote the census
- o What happens to the answers and how are the data used
- o Confidentiality — the protection of an individual's privacy

These subjects and any others relating to the census can be covered. If you would like to arrange a presentation for your organization, contact Jim Robson at 538-1550.

SIZE AND SCOPE OF THE 1990 CENSUS

The 1990 Census will be the 21st in our nation's history, and the largest and most complex ever undertaken. The Census Bureau has been planning this mammoth operation since 1984.

Expected Count:	U.S. -- 250 million people, 106 million housing units. Utah -- 1.7 million people, 550 thousand housing units.
Employment:	U.S. -- 565,000 people. Utah -- Over 600 people.
Location:	U.S. -- 484 field offices, 13 Regional Census Centers, 7 processing offices. Utah -- Offices in Salt Lake, Ogden and Provo.
Coverage:	Over 106 million questionnaire packages to print, label and assemble.
Geography:	Computerizing entire map base, including over 250,000 different base maps. Nearly 7 million maps will be generated to help census takers collect questionnaires.
Participation:	Expect over 70 million mail returns within two weeks of Census Day -- April 1, 1990.
Technology:	Using 570 minicomputers in field offices; must set up, use and dismantle in one year.
Estimated Cost:	U.S. -- \$2.6 billion from 1984 to 1993. Utah -- \$6 million from 1989 to 1990.
Mandated Completion:	Deliver apportionment counts to the President by December 31, 1990; provide data necessary for redistricting to states no later than April 1, 1991.

1990 Census Calendar of Activities in Utah

September 1989	Census Bureau requests a list from local governments of emergency shelters for the homeless
October 1989	All local governments should have received precensus Local Review maps
November 1989	Eligible local governments receive precensus Local Review housing unit counts from Census Bureau
December 1989	Final Boundary and Annexation Survey (BAS) prior to the 1990 Census conducted District Offices open in Ogden and Provo
January 1990	Distict Office open house Eligible local governments submit discrepancies in precensus Local Review counts by January 5, 1990
February 1990	Census Bureau responds to local governments precensus Local Review discrepancies
March 1990	Peak hiring for the 1990 Census (March and April 1990) Census questionnaires delivered to every household by March 23, 1990 Street and Shelter Night -- enumeration of the homeless population March 20, 1990
April 1990	Census Day, April 1, 1990 Group quarters enumeration (April 2-13, 1990) Census Bureau visits all housing units that did not return census form (April through June 1990) Postcensus Local Review maps mailed (April through June 1990)
July 1990	Postcensus Local Review
August 1990	Provo and Ogden District Offices close Local governments receive postcensus Local Review housing unit counts from Census Bureau
September 1990	Local governments respond to postcensus Local Review counts within 15 working days of receiving the counts
October 1990	Salt Lake District Office closes Census Bureau responds to local government's postcensus Local Review discrepancies Census Bureau completes all field work
December 1990	Census Bureau delivers state population counts to the president by December 31, 1990 to be used in reapportioning the House of Representatives
April 1991	Census Bureau provides states with population figures broken down to the block level for the states to use to redraw legislative districts (April 1, 1991)

Note: Many of these activities are tentative and are subject to change. For information about a particular activity call the Demographic and Economic Analysis section (801) 538-1036.

1988 Metropolitan Area Populations Available

Three out of every four people in the U.S. and Utah live in metropolitan areas. More and more people are choosing to move to a metropolitan area to live and work. In 1950, 56 percent of the U.S. population lived in population centers. Today over 77 percent of Americans are living in metropolitan areas. These statistics come from *Patterns of Metropolitan Area and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1987*, a recent Census Bureau report. The Census Bureau has also released 1988 population estimates for metropolitan areas.

Metropolitan Definition

Metropolitan areas can generally be thought of as places with a central population of at least 50,000 people. Usually metropolitan areas include a core city along with the surrounding communities which have a high degree of social and economic interaction with the core city. Metropolitan area designations are important because of the recognition they receive. Often rankings of quality of life, distribution of federal funds and business marketing campaigns are limited to metropolitan areas.

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) determines the criteria for designation as a metropolitan area. By the current standards, an area qualifies as a metropolitan area in one of two ways: (1) if there is a city of at least 50,000 population or (2) a Census Bureau defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. Metropolitan areas follow county boundaries and can cross state lines.

The criteria used for defining metropolitan areas have been revised several times. The last major changes occurred in June of 1983 after reviewing data from the 1980 Census. Prior to 1983, metropolitan areas were called Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). The acronym used since 1983 is MSA for Metropolitan Statistical Area.

If a metropolitan area has over one million population and meets other specified requirements, it is termed a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), consisting of major components called Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's). For example, the New York CMSA consists of several PMSA's including Jersey City,

Newark and Stamford. Utah does not have any CMSA's. For convenience, the term MSA is often used to include both CMSA's and MSA's.

Utah's Metropolitan Areas

Utah has two metropolitan areas. The Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah MSA includes all of Davis, Salt Lake and Weber counties. The Salt Lake-Ogden MSA is the thirty-seventh largest in the country and has a 1988 population estimate of 1,065,000. Prior to the 1983 metropolitan area revisions, Tooele County was also part of the Salt Lake-Ogden metropolitan area.

Utah's second metropolitan area is the Provo-Orem, Utah MSA. The Provo-Orem MSA includes all of Utah County and has a 1988 population estimate of 242,700. Residents in these two MSA's are considered the metropolitan population. All other residents in the state are the nonmetropolitan population.

Logan City is the largest city in Utah outside of a metropolitan area. Although the Logan area will most likely be Utah's next metropolitan area, this designation is not apt to occur until after the census in the year 2000. The Census Bureau's 1986 estimate for Logan City is 28,800. In order to qualify as a metropolitan area after the 1990 Census, Logan's population would need to be over 50,000.

Even though Logan is not currently a metropolitan area, Logan has received some notoriety as a micropolitan area. Micropolitan areas have been identified as counties with over 40,000 residents which have a core city with over 15,000 residents (*American Demographics*, May 1989). According to this definition, St. George also qualifies as a micropolitan area. Since smaller cities are often as influential in their regions as metro areas are on a larger scale, micro areas have been identified as underserved markets deserving more business attention.

Nation's Metropolitan Areas

The nation has 282 metropolitan areas. Thirty-seven of these, including the Salt Lake-Ogden MSA, have a population over one million persons. The five largest are New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco and Philadelphia. Table 1 shows the population of all metropolitan areas over one million

Table 1
Population of Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Over One Million Persons
1980 and 1988

Metropolitan Statistical Area	July 1, 1988 Estimate	April 1, 1980 Census	Change, 1980-88	
			Number	Percent
1 New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA	18,120,200	17,539,532	580,700	3.3%
2 Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA	13,769,700	11,497,549	2,272,200	19.8%
3 Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA	8,180,900	7,937,290	243,600	3.1%
4 San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA	6,041,800	5,367,900	673,900	12.6%
5 Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA	5,963,300	5,680,509	282,800	5.0%
6 Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA	4,620,200	4,752,764	(132,500)	-2.8%
7 Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	4,109,900	3,971,792	138,100	3.5%
8 Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA	3,766,100	2,930,568	835,500	28.5%
9 Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA	3,734,200	3,250,921	483,200	14.9%
10 Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA	3,641,500	3,099,942	541,500	17.5%
11 Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA	3,000,500	2,643,766	356,800	13.5%
12 Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA	2,769,000	2,834,062	(65,100)	-2.3%
13 Atlanta, GA MSA	2,736,600	2,138,136	598,400	28.0%
14 St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	2,466,700	2,376,968	89,700	3.8%
15 Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA	2,420,800	2,093,285	327,500	15.6%
16 Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA	2,387,500	2,137,133	250,400	11.7%
17 San Diego, CA MSA	2,370,400	1,861,846	508,600	27.3%
18 Baltimore, MD MSA	2,342,500	2,199,497	143,000	6.5%
19 Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA	2,284,100	2,423,311	(139,200)	-5.7%
20 Phoenix, AZ MSA	2,029,500	1,509,175	520,400	34.5%
21 Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	1,995,100	1,613,600	381,500	23.6%
22 Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA	1,858,000	1,618,461	239,500	14.8%
23 Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA	1,728,500	1,660,257	68,200	4.1%
24 Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	1,575,400	1,433,464	141,900	9.9%
25 Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA	1,571,700	1,570,152	1,600	0.1%
26 Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA	1,414,200	1,297,977	116,300	9.0%
27 Sacramento, CA MSA	1,385,200	1,099,814	285,400	25.9%
28 Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA	1,380,200	1,160,311	219,900	19.0%
29 Columbus, OH MSA	1,344,300	1,243,827	100,500	8.1%
30 San Antonio, TX MSA	1,323,200	1,072,125	251,000	23.4%
31 New Orleans, LA MSA	1,306,900	1,256,668	50,300	4.0%
32 Indianapolis, IN MSA	1,236,600	1,166,575	70,000	6.0%
33 Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA	1,175,600	1,242,826	(67,200)	-5.4%
34 Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA	1,125,400	1,083,139	42,300	3.9%
35 Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA	1,112,000	971,447	140,600	14.5%
36 Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	1,067,600	1,013,508	54,100	5.3%
37 Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	1,065,000	910,222	154,800	17.0%

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Press Release CB89-145, Sept. 8, 1989.

population.

Although 21 of the MSAs over one million population are located in the East, most of the high growth MSA's are in the West. Phoenix increased the fastest from 1980 to 1988, growing 34 percent. Salt Lake City ranked eleventh fastest growing of metro areas over one million population. Figure 1 shows the 11 fastest growing metropolitan areas over one million population.

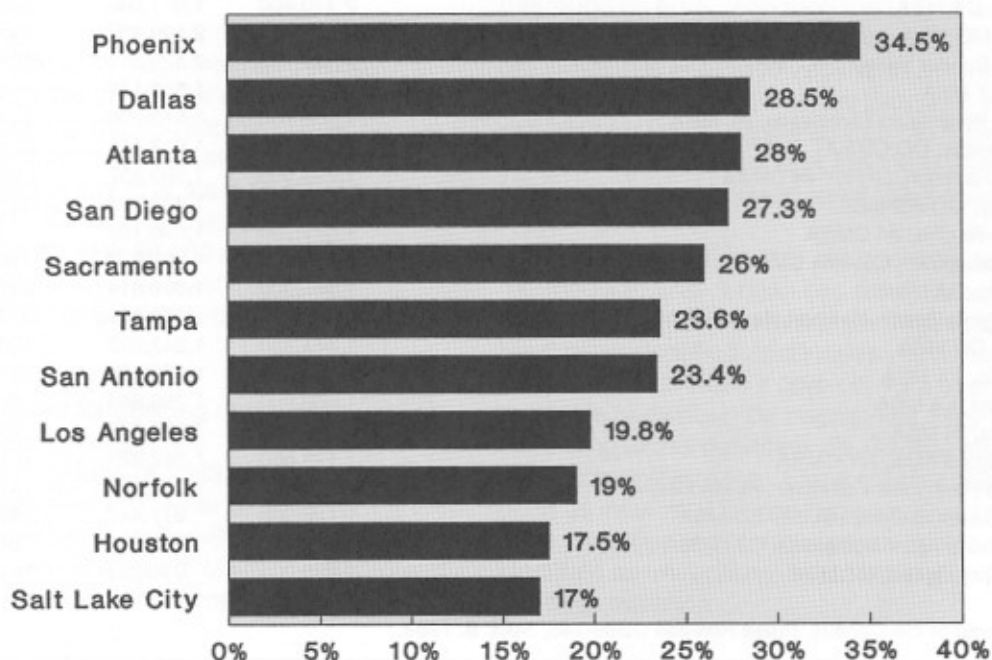
New Jersey and the District of Columbia are both considered 100 percent metropolitan. Utah ranks eighteenth in percent of the population located in a metropolitan area. This is more than many states which are often thought of as quite

metropolitan such as Arizona, Virginia and Indiana. Of all states, Idaho is the least metropolitan with just 20 percent of its population in a metropolitan area.

Copies of Report

Metropolitan area statistics can be found in the report *Patterns of Metropolitan Area and County Population Growth: 1980 to 1987*, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1039. Copies of the report are available prepaid from the U.S. Government Printing Office (803-004-00047-1; \$7.50). Copies of the 1988 metropolitan area populations can be obtained by calling (801) 538-1036. •

Figure 1
Fastest Growing Metropolitan Areas
Over One Million People
1980 to 1988



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Utah Consumer Sentiment Index

Utah consumers continue to be optimistic about the state's economy. Consumer sentiment reached a low point in December 1987 and has since rebounded. The July 1989 index of consumer sentiment reached 82.2, over ten points higher than the December 1987 index. The July index is also higher than the May 1989 index of 80.8. Utah and the nation's indices of consumer sentiment since 1986 are shown in Figure 2.

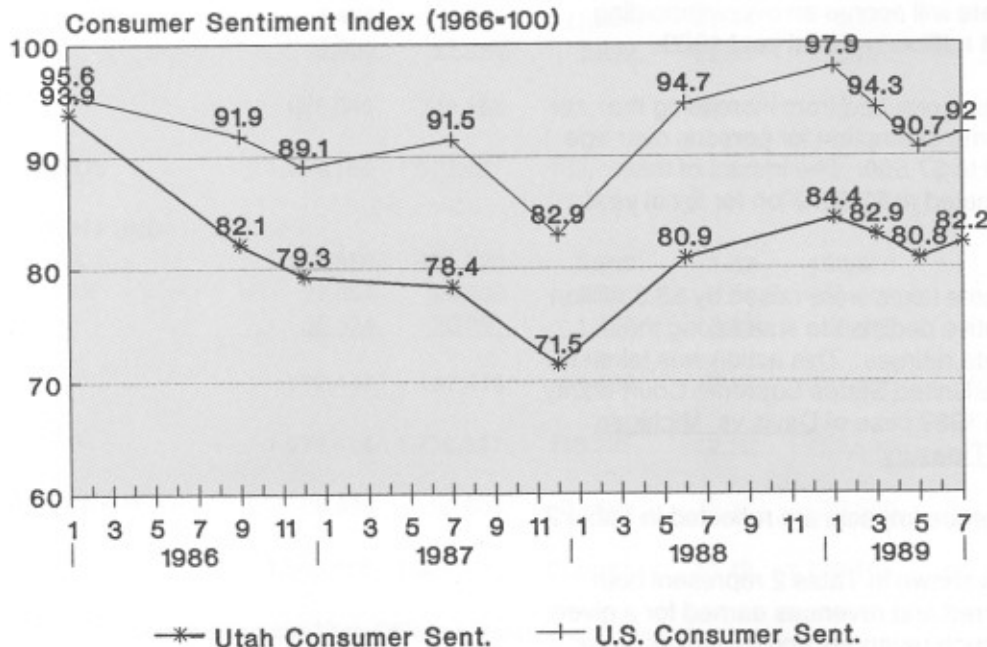
Figure 2 illustrates the strong correlation between how U.S. consumers feel about the U.S. economy and how Utahns feel about the Utah economy. Economists use the consumer sentiment index to help predict future economic trends. The U.S. consumer sentiment index is estimated to show changes in national economic conditions nine months to one year in advance. Because Utah's consumer sentiment has only been surveyed ten times and at irregular intervals, analysts have not yet been able to judge the predictive power of the index. Economists at the Utah State Tax Commission and

Utah Office of Planning and Budget, however, use the index to help identify future changes in economic conditions.

Utah's consumer sentiment index is based on the answers to five questions about current and future economic conditions. The questions are asked to a randomly selected sample of Utah households. The survey is modeled after the U.S. consumer sentiment index which has been conducted nationally since 1946 by the University of Michigan. Both indices use 1966 as the base year. An index greater than 100 indicates that consumers are more optimistic about the economy than in 1966 and an index lower than 100 means consumers are less optimistic.

The survey is conducted by the Survey Research Center at the University of Utah and paid for by the Utah State Tax Commission with assistance from the Utah Office of Planning and Budget. The survey is now conducted on the first month of each calendar year quarter. •

Figure 2
Consumer Sentiment Index
Utah and U.S.



State of Utah Revenue Forecast

The Utah Office of Planning and Budget and the Utah State Tax Commission have assessed the revenue impacts of the September Special Session of the Utah Legislature and have released revised revenue forecasts. These estimates are shown in Table 2. Many of the actual and estimated economic indicators used to make the forecasts are shown in Table 3.

The September Special Session of the Utah Legislature resulted in a net tax reduction of \$35.2 million for fiscal year 1990. In addition, revenues were reduced for fiscal year 1989 since the tax cut was made retroactive to January 1, 1989. The components of the tax reduction are described below.

- 1) Income tax rates were reduced across the board by 2 percent. For example, the top rate was reduced from 7.35 percent to 7.20 percent. This reduction is estimated to amount to \$14 million in fiscal year 1990.
- 2) The legislature also reduced taxes by raising the percent of federal taxes paid that can be deducted from state income taxes from 33.3 percent to 50 percent. This change will result in a reduction of \$21 million in tax revenues for fiscal year 1990.
- 3) Because these tax cuts are retroactive to January 1, 1989, the state will accrue an overwithholding liability of \$12.4 million for fiscal year 1989.
- 4) A tax reduction resulted from increasing the retirement income exemption for persons over age 65 from \$6,000 to \$7,500. The impact of this change is estimated at \$3.5 million for fiscal year 1990.
- 5) Finally, income taxes were raised by \$3.3 million due to a legislative decision to start taxing the pensions of state retirees. This action was taken to comply with the United States Supreme Court equity mandate in the 1989 case of Davis vs. Michigan Department of Treasury.

All of these revenue impacts are reflected in Table 2.

The figures shown in Table 2 represent both expenses incurred and revenues earned for a given year although such revenues and expenses were not actually paid or received in cash. In other words,

the revenue estimates attempt to account for both actual cash collections and accruals against these collections. For example, the fiscal year 1989 income tax includes \$27.8 million from an overwithholding reserve and \$5.958 million in undistributed rebate monies. These funds are leftover monies that were collected in fiscal year 1988. On the other hand, fiscal year 1988 income taxes were reduced by \$27.8 million for the reserve account and \$77.0 million for income tax rebates. These liabilities are reflected as a reduction in revenues in fiscal year 1988.

These revenue forecasts are made officially four times a year to coincide with the general legislative session and preparation and monitoring of the state budget. Because economic conditions are uncertain, these forecasts do not represent actual conditions or receipts. Instead they represent the state's best judgement of what is likely in the future. •

Table 2
Revenue Comparisons for FY88-90
Modified Accrual Basis
(Thousand of Dollars)
Includes Special Session Tax Cut

	FY88 ACTUAL	FY89 ACTUAL	CHANGE	% CHG	SEPT FY90 ESTIMATE	CHANGE	% CHG
GENERAL FUND							
SALES TAX	616,228	666,943	50,715	8.23	690,000	23,057	3.46
LIQUOR PROFITS	15,918	15,980	62	0.39	15,700	(280)	-1.75
INSURANCE PREMIUMS	28,223	26,406	(1,817)	-6.44	26,000	(406)	-1.54
BEER, CIG., AND TOBACCO	29,153	30,730	1,577	5.41	30,000	(730)	-2.38
OIL OCCUPATION TAX	25,513	23,198	(2,315)	-9.07	24,400	1,202	5.18
METAL OCCUPATION TAX	3,643	4,936	1,293	35.49	5,000	64	1.30
INHERITANCE TAX	3,443	9,766	6,323	183.65	4,000	(5,766)	-59.04
INVESTMENT INCOME	10,688	19,290	8,602	80.48	17,200	(2,090)	-10.83
OTHER	26,464	27,902	1,438	5.43	28,300	398	1.43
PROPERTY & ENERGY CREDITS	<u>(1,152)</u>	<u>(1,396)</u>	<u>(244)</u>	<u>21.18</u>	<u>(3,700)</u>	<u>(2,304)</u>	<u>165.04</u>
SUBTOTAL	758,121	823,755	65,634	8.66	836,900	13,145	1.60
UNIFORM SCHOOL FUND							
INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS	635,319	615,156	(20,163)	-3.17	660,000	44,844	7.29
INCOME TAX ACCRUALS	(104,800)	33,758	138,558	-132.21	0	(33,758)	-100.00
SEPT89 INCOME TAX CUT	0	0	0	NA	(35,200)	(35,200)	NA
SEPT89 INC TAX CUT ACCRUAL	0	(12,400)	(12,400)	NA	0	12,400	-100.00
CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX	79,103	92,979	13,876	17.54	81,000	(11,979)	-12.88
PERMANENT FUND INTEREST	2,075	3,110	1,035	49.88	3,500	390	12.54
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX	4,498	2,814	(1,684)	-37.44	3,000	186	6.61
OTHER	<u>9,850</u>	<u>13,749</u>	<u>3,899</u>	<u>39.58</u>	<u>12,900</u>	<u>(849)</u>	<u>-6.17</u>
SUBTOTAL	626,045	749,166	123,121	19.67	725,200	(23,966)	-3.20
TOTAL BOTH FUNDS	1,384,166	1,572,921	188,755	13.64	1,562,100	(10,821)	-0.69
TRANSPORTATION FUND							
MOTOR FUEL TAX	129,370	131,220	1,850	1.43	133,000	1,780	1.36
SPECIAL FUEL TAX	27,554	29,305	1,751	6.35	31,000	1,695	5.78
OTHER	<u>35,524</u>	<u>36,891</u>	<u>1,367</u>	<u>3.85</u>	<u>37,400</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>1.38</u>
SUBTOTAL	192,448	197,416	4,968	2.58	201,400	3,984	2.02
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	1,576,614	1,770,337	193,723	12.29	1,763,500	(6,837)	-0.39
MINERAL LEASE PAYMENTS	28,836	50,800	21,964	76.17	32,600	(18,200)	-35.83
GRAND TOTAL	1,605,450	1,821,137	215,687	13.43	1,796,100	(25,037)	-1.37
Source: Utah State Tax Commission and Utah Office of Planning and Budget							

Table 3
Utah and the United States
Actual and Estimated Economic Indicators
September 1989

U.S. AND UTAH INDICATORS	UNITS	1987 Actual	1988 Actual	1989 Estimate	1990 Estimate	1991 Estimate	% CHG 87-88	% CHG 88-89	% CHG 89-90	% CHG 90-91
PRODUCTION										
U.S. Gross National Product	Billion Dollars	4,524.3	4,880.6	5,230.0	5,585.4	6,019.0	7.9	7.2	6.8	7.8
U.S. Real Gross National Product	1982\$	3,853.7	4,024.4	4,129.9	4,227.5	4,365.2	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.3
U.S. Industrial Production	1967=100	129.8	137.2	141.2	144.3	149.8	5.7	2.9	2.2	3.8
Utah Coal Production	Million Tons	16.5	18.1	18.1	18.2	19.0	9.7	0.0	0.6	4.4
Utah Oil Conser. Tax Production	Million Barrels	37.1	32.3	30.0	28.5	27.1	(12.9)	(7.1)	(5.0)	(5.0)
Utah Copper Production	Million Pounds	120.0	489.0	489.0	450.0	450.0	307.5	0.0	(8.0)	0.0
SALES AND CONSTRUCTION										
U.S. New Auto and Truck Sales	Millions	10.3	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.2	2.9	(4.7)	1.0	0.0
U.S. Housing Starts	Millions	1.63	1.49	1.40	1.45	1.43	(8.6)	(6.0)	3.6	(1.4)
U.S. Residential Construction	Billion Dollars	226.4	232.5	236.7	256.2	281.5	2.7	1.8	8.2	9.9
U.S. Nonresidential Structures	Billion Dollars	133.8	140.4	144.6	149.6	160.5	4.9	3.0	3.5	7.3
Utah New Auto and Truck Sales	Thousands	58.3	60.7	62.6	64.0	64.0	4.1	3.1	2.2	0.0
Utah Dwelling Unit Permits	Thousands	7.3	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	(21.9)	(5.3)	9.3	(1.7)
Utah Residential Permit Value	Million Dollars	495.2	413.0	430.0	451.0	460.0	(16.6)	4.1	4.9	2.0
Utah Nonresidential Permit Value	Million Dollars	413.4	272.1	380.0	300.0	320.0	(34.2)	39.7	(21.1)	6.7
Utah Retail Sales	Million Dollars	6,982	7,376	7,825	8,190	8,650	5.6	6.1	4.7	5.6
DEMOGRAPHICS AND SENTIMENT										
U.S. Population	Millions	244.0	246.4	248.8	251.2	253.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
U.S. Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	90.6	93.7	91.5	91.4	91.6	3.4	(2.3)	(0.1)	0.2
Utah Population	Thousands	1,680.0	1,695.0	1,720.0	1,743.0	1,766.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3
Utah Migration	Thousands	(11.7)	(11.5)	(0.8)	(2.5)	(2.2)	na	na	na	na
Utah Consumer Sentiment	1966=100	77.9	80.0	80.6	80.5	80.7	2.7	0.8	(0.1)	0.2
INFLATION AND COMMODITY PRICES										
U.S. CPI Urban Consumers	1982-1984=100	113.7	118.3	124.1	129.0	135.3	4.0	4.9	3.9	4.9
U.S. GNP Implicit Deflator	1982=100	117.4	121.2	126.6	132.1	137.9	3.2	4.5	4.3	4.4
U.S. Oil Ref. Acquis. Cost	\$ Per Barrel	17.9	14.7	17.3	15.2	16.7	(17.6)	17.2	(11.9)	9.9
U.S. Coal Price Index	1982=100	97.1	95.4	94.3	94.7	97.9	(1.8)	(1.2)	0.4	3.4
Utah Oil Conser. Tax Prices	\$ Per Barrel	16.6	14.2	19.0	16.0	17.0	(14.5)	33.8	(15.8)	6.3
Utah Coal Prices	\$ Per Short Ton	25.3	23.7	23.4	23.5	24.2	(6.2)	(1.3)	0.4	3.0
Utah Weighted Ave. Copper Price	\$ Per Pound	0.71	1.06	1.21	1.15	1.20	49.3	14.2	(5.0)	4.3
FINANCING AND PROFITS										
U.S. 3-Month Treasury Bills	Percent	5.78	6.67	7.96	7.07	7.36	15.4	19.3	(11.2)	4.1
U.S. Mortgage Rates, Effective	Percent	9.30	9.29	10.10	9.50	9.70	(0.1)	8.7	(5.9)	2.1
U.S. Corp. Profits Before Tax	Billion Dollars	266.8	306.8	297.4	341.8	366.8	15.0	(3.1)	14.9	7.3
EMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND INCOME										
U.S. Nonagricultural Employment	Millions	102.20	105.58	108.36	109.82	111.94	3.3	2.6	1.3	1.9
U.S. Unit Labor Cost	1977=100	173.7	179.1	187.9	195.1	204.7	3.1	4.9	3.8	4.9
U.S. Personal Income	Billion Dollars	3,777.6	4,064.5	4,422.5	4,716.4	5,091.8	7.6	8.8	6.6	8.0
Utah Nonagricultural Employment	Thousands	640.3	660.1	686.0	703.2	722.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.8
Utah Average Nonagriculture Wage	Dollars	18,015	18,590	19,128	19,775	20,501	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.7
Utah Total Nonagriculture Wages	Million Dollars	11,535	12,271	13,122	13,906	14,820	6.4	6.9	6.0	6.6
Utah Personal Income	Million Dollars	19,366	20,604	22,108	23,479	25,052	6.4	7.3	6.2	6.7

Source: Utah Office of Planning and Budget and Utah State Tax Commission

Utah Demographic Report Soon to be Released

In mid-October the Demographic and Economic Analysis Section will publish for the first time the *Utah Demographic Report*. This report is a single source for the most commonly requested demographic data on Utah. The report includes a section on selected demographics for all fifty states and Washington, D.C., a section on Utah demographic history and a section with state, multi-

county district, and county level demographic profiles.

Table 4 is an example of some of the information found in the *Utah Demographic Report*. For more information about the report, call Demographic and Economic Analysis at (801) 538-1036.

Table 4
State of Utah
Demographic Profile
Years 1970, 1980 through 1988

	Census 1970	Census 1980	July 1, 1980	July 1, 1981	July 1, 1982	July 1, 1983	July 1, 1984	July 1, 1985	July 1, 1986	July 1, 1987	July 1, 1988
Population	1,059,273	1,461,037	1,474,000	1,516,000	1,559,000	1,596,000	1,624,000	1,645,000	1,665,000	1,680,000	1,695,000
Increase	-	-	54,000	42,000	43,000	37,000	28,000	21,000	20,000	15,000	15,000
Percent Change	-	-	-	3.8%	2.8%	2.4%	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%
Population Density	12.9	17.8	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.7
Births	-	-	41,591	41,511	41,774	40,557	38,643	37,508	37,145	35,469	35,648
Births per Thousand Pop	-	-	28.2	27.4	26.8	25.4	23.8	22.8	22.3	21.1	21.0
Fertility Rate*	-	-	121	119	116	111	104	100	98	92	92
Deaths	-	-	8,108	8,112	8,404	8,346	8,886	8,923	8,790	8,813	9,122
Deaths per Thousand Pop	-	-	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4
Natural Increase	-	-	33,483	33,399	33,370	32,211	29,757	28,585	28,355	26,656	26,526
Net Migration	-	-	20,517	8,601	9,630	4,789	(1,757)	(7,585)	(8,355)	(11,656)	(11,526)
Households	297,934	448,603	-	465,000	476,000	483,000	496,000	505,000	514,000	518,000	524,000
Persons per Household	3.56	3.26	-	3.26	3.28	3.30	3.27	3.26	3.24	3.24	3.23
Minority and Ethnic Status**											
White	1,031,936	1,382,550	-	1,397,100	1,434,800	1,467,000	1,491,600	1,509,500	-	-	-
Percent of Total	97.4%	94.6%	-	92.2%	92.0%	91.9%	91.8%	91.8%	-	-	-
Black	6,617	9,225	-	10,600	10,700	11,300	11,500	11,800	-	-	-
Percent of Total	0.6%	0.6%	-	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	-	-	-
American Indian	11,273	19,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of Total	1.1%	1.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian & Pacific Islander	6,386	15,076	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent of Total	0.6%	1.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hispanic	NA	60,326	-	62,400	64,800	67,300	69,500	70,600	-	-	-
Percent of Total	NA	4.1%	-	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	-	-	-
Other	3,071	34,930	-	45,900	48,700	50,400	51,400	53,100	-	-	-
Percent of Total	0.3%	2.4%	-	3.0%	3.1%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	-	-	-
Female	536,008	736,536	743,080	763,460	785,000	803,740	817,950	826,980	839,010	846,860	854,420
Percent of Total	50.6%	50.4%	50.4%	50.4%	50.4%	50.4%	50.4%	50.3%	50.4%	50.4%	50.4%

* The fertility rate is births per 1000 women ages 15 to 44.

** American Indian, Asian and Pacific Islander population estimates for 1981 to 1985 are included in the "Other" category.

NA = Not available.

Sources: Population estimates, Utah Population Estimates Committee;

Births and deaths, Utah Dept. of Health, Bureau of Vital Records & Health Statistics;

Age estimates, Utah Office of Planning & Budget, Demographic & Economic Analysis, UPED Model;

Racial & minority estimates, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1; and

Households and median age, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1044.

1970 and 1980 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, Utah.



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The Demographic and Economic Analysis section of the Utah Office of Planning and Budget is the lead agency in Utah for the Bureau of the Census State Data Center program. The Data Center Program assists data users in the public and private sectors in accessing and using the broad range of statistical data available from the Bureau of the Census, other federal government agencies, as well as state and local governments in Utah. The twenty-two affiliates listed below assist in the data dissemination process.

Utah State Data Center Participants	Contact Person	Phone Number
Population Research Laboratory	Yun Kim	(801) 750-1231
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	Frank Hachman	581-6333
Utah Department of Employment Security	Ken Jensen	533-2372
Utah Department of Health	John Brockert	538-6186
Salt Lake City Library	Becky Butler	363-5733
Marriott Library, University of Utah	Julie Hinz	581-8394
Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University	Beverly Norton	378-4090
Merrill Library, Utah State University	Karlo Mustonen	750-2683
Stewart Library, Weber State College	Reference Dept.	626-6415
Southern Utah State College Library	Randall Christensen	586-7946
State Library Division of Utah	Lennis Anderson	466-5888
Bear River Association of Governments	Roger Jones	752-7242
Five County Association of Governments	John Williams	673-3548
Wasatch Front Regional Council	Mick Crandall	292-4469
Utah Navajo Development Council	Worthy Glover	678-2285
Mountainland Association of Governments	Carl Johnson	377-2262
Six County Association of Governments	Carvel V. Magleby	896-9222
Southeastern Association of Governments	Bill Howell	637-5444
Uintah Basin Association of Governments	Gerald Conley	722-4518
Utah Economic Development Corporation	Kathy Loveland	328-8824
Utah Dept. of Community and Economic Development	Randy Rogers	538-3406
Utah Foundation	Bruce Bailey	364-1837